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THE Iranian crisis having been deferred for the time being, attention is once again drawn to another Middle Eastern country. The present government crisis in Damascus came, so it was announced, after 43 members of the People's Party — founded only four years ago and now the strongest in Syria — threatened to leave the Parliament. At the same time, Abdul Wahab Haimat, secretary of the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs (and incidentally a signatory to the Communist "call to peace") informed the government of a "strict neutrality" resolution adopted by that body in criticism of the government's pro-Western line.

SYRIAN politics are probably the most complicated in the Arab world. For some time now a coalition between the People's Party and the Republicans, led by Akram Hourani and actively supported by Colonel Shishakli and other prominent Army officers, has ruled the country in collaboration with certain minor political groups. One of these, a Moslem religious group, precipitated a recent crisis by demanding the recognition of Islam as the state religion, a project opposed by the Republicans. There has been even more violent dissension within the coalition parties. Issues at stake involved the old project of union with Iraq; the visit in Damascus this week of several "Islamic" leaders from Iraq and their meetings with Rushdi Kihya and other heads of the Syrian People's Party show that negotiations have again reached a stage of intensified activity. Other disputed topics included relations with Lebanon, matters of financial policy, Syria's relations with the Arab League, and, as mentioned above, Syria's place between East and West in the global conflict.

AT the same time serious internal unrest has spread. There have been small-scale agrarian revolts and mass demonstrations against the high cost of living and unemployment in the cities. The first strike took place in the Banias oil refineries early this summer and was followed by similar events, on a larger scale, in Aleppo and Hama, as a result of mass dismissals from local textile factories. Several observers have discussed possibilities of social revolution in Syria in view of the present economic crisis, and the government's inability to cope with it. At the same time the Communist "peace appeal" has some 150,000 signatures, among them the President of the Chamber of Deputies, over a third of the deputies, many ranking Moslem dignitaries, etc.

SUCH a development must be viewed as most unlikely, however, especially as events in Iran have shown, that even in a country afflicted by deeper social tensions, national issues prove decisive, despite Marx and Lenin. Syria's position in this respect is very unlike Persia's because she has no major conflict with the West, and it would be most difficult to stage a Syrian "anti-imperialist" movement today. On the contrary, it is to be expected that Syria will lose money as a direct result of Britain's withdrawal from Persia; the pipelines leading through Syrian territory will not be in use, and Damascus will not get the expected yearly payments. The Syrian peasants and labourers are little interested in the profound causes of their distress—understandably they seek quick panaceas. Moscow, too, is not interested in "independent" revolutions which might only cause grave Titoist difficulties at a later date. So the feudal families and traditional parties will have to muddle through: signing peace appeals and attacking the Huleh from time to time in order to divert popular discontent.

Jerusalem, October 4.

U.S. Army Chief To Visit Europe, Orient

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP).—General J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, left here today for an extended tour of Europe and the Far East.

Army spokesmen said Gen. Collins will attend maneuvers in Germany and make "routine" inspection of U.S. troops and military installations overseas. There was also some speculation that he may make stops in Turkey and Indo-China.

Mapai Committee Rejects General Zionists' Terms

By Moshe Brilliant

The Mapai Central Committee at midnight last night voted to reject the two alternative General Zionist proposals for a coalition government. There was no actual vote on a motion to form a government with the religious parties but the Mapai spokesman said this was the implication of the decision.

The meeting, originally scheduled for 10.30 yesterday morning in Tel Aviv, was postponed until last night and was held in Bet Hahinukh in Jerusalem.

The Mapai-General Zionist negotiations broke down over the latter's claim for the trade portfolio, including rationing and controls. The two parties had virtually agreed on a common programme and there had also been agreement on three other portfolios: education, interior and communications.

Negotiations with Hapoel Hamizrachi, Agudat Israel, Mizrahi and Poalei Agudat Israel will be resumed today by the Prime Minister. It is understood that agreement was reached yesterday to accord two portfolios to Hapoel Hamizrachi for Mr. Moshe Shapira and Dr. Yosef Burg, one for Rabbi Izhak Meir Levine of Agudat Israel and one for Mr. David Zvi Pinkas of Mizrahi.

There was breakdown in the negotiations with Poalei Agudat Israel, however. This party returned only two members to the Knesset. Mr. Ben Gurion offered a deputy Ministry for one and a deputy speakership in the Knesset for the other. They held out for a full cabinet post, however, and said they would not support the Government.

Progressives Won't Join

The Progressives, in a two-hour talk with Mapai representatives and in a message later to Mr. Ben Gurion, said categorically that they would not join a Mapai-Religious Bloc coalition and that they would abstain in the vote of confidence.

The 45 Mapai votes and the 13 religious votes would thus suffice to give a Mapai-Religious Bloc coalition 58 votes. The five Arab minority members affiliated with Mapai are also expected to support the coalition.

The Progressive's reasons for staying out of the coalition were communicated to Mr. Ben Gurion in a message from Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen in the morning and to the Knesset in the afternoon. They said they had been given to understand that the Government proposed to accept their compromise offer and to make a fresh approach to Mr. Ben Gurion.

There was a possible loophole in the last Progressive's message that some observers thought might turn the tables. They specifically said that their proposals provided for a trade and industry portfolio with authority over rationing and controls, but excluding food. The General Zionists did not exclude food in the outgoing government. The Trade and Industry Ministry did not control food supplies but when Mr. Bernstein was Minister in the Provisional Government his authority included food control.

Mapai, in rejecting the General Zionist proposals, assumed that their demands included food control. Thus they maintained that the General Zionists' demand and the Progressive's compromise were not identical.

It is learned that in talks between Mr. Ben Gurion and the religious leaders, the former was adopted on the outstanding religious issues. There will be a status quo for one year on the recruitment of religious women which means that the draft amendment to the Security Service Act providing for national service for religious women shall be shelved.

A two-year truce on the education issue was also agreed upon, which means that the trend to unite the school system under State control will be put off. On the religious demand for kosher meat imports, the agreement giving the Minister for Religious Affairs a virtual veto on meat imports will be extended.

Israel & Arabs File Proposals

PARIS, Wednesday (AP).—Israel and the Arab states today filed substitute drafts to United Nations suggestions for a non-aggression agreement. The alternative plans were filed with the Palestine Conciliation Commission this morning.

Riley Supports Israel Charge

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (Reuters).—General William E. Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff in Palestine, today supported an Israel complaint that Syrian regular forces participated in fighting in Tel el Mutilla in May.

In a report to the Secretary-General, General Riley stated that without prejudice to any findings which the Mixed Armistice Commission might reach, "the allegation that personnel of the Syrian army participated in operations in the Tel el Mutilla area at the beginning of May must, in my opinion, be considered as having been proved."

The Israel Government had drawn the attention of the U.N. to two Syrian Defence Ministry orders in which certain army personnel were decorated for action at Tel el Mutilla.

These orders, General Riley stated, furnished sufficient proof that Syrian army personnel had in fact taken part in the fighting with Israel forces.

Hapoel Beaten By Leeds, 2-0

LEEDS, Wednesday (INA).—Israel's Hapoel team was defeated 2-0 by Leeds United today, in the team's final game before leaving England.

Earlier, the team visited Leeds, where they were welcomed by members of the Cabinet and the British Labour Party executive, including Messrs. Dalton, Gaitskell, Shinnell and Griffiths, Dr. Edith Summerskill, Mr. Morgan Phillips and Mrs. Alice Bacon, who expressed their good wishes for the Labour Party in Israel.

Peace Must Precede Mid-East Defence Pact, Sharett Says

NEW YORK, Wednesday (INA).—The question of peace between Israel and the Arab states must be solved prior to the organization of any defence pact of Middle East countries, Mr. Moshe Sharett said here today. The Israeli Foreign Minister was appearing on a radio programme in which he answered questions posed by U.N. correspondents.

Questioned about the current sessions in Paris of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, Mr. Sharett said the central issue is whether the Arabs want peace, and pointed out that they refuse to make peace, say so openly and refuse to discuss it face to face.

Under heckling by Arab News Agency correspondents, Mr. Sharett said that the guarantee of Israel's honouring the non-aggression pact, which he emphasized, were first proposed by the P.C.C., would be her membership in the U.N., her observation of her duties as a member and also her enlightened self-interest, since Israel is interested in not breaking her pledged word nor in bringing fresh Arab attacks upon herself.

Regarding Palestine Arab refugees, he reiterated Israel's desire to compensate them fairly for property abandoned, but pointed out that the need for maintaining large security forces as well as the Arab economic blockade have cut into the country's ability to pay.

Asked about the ex-Mufti's influence in the Middle East and his use against Israel, Mr. Sharett replied: "I would look behind every bush in the Middle East for the Grand Mufti stirring up trouble."

The Foreign Minister said that to his knowledge no state had attempted to send a tank through the Suez Canal to test Egypt's attitude toward the Security Council order lifting the anti-Israel restrictions. He pointed out that the Mufti's railway was working at considerably less than capacity, and that, at capacity production, oil could be exported.

On world problems before the U.N., Mr. Sharett said it is too early to be specific about the Israel delegation's stand at the Paris General Assembly except to say Israel brings a constructive solution will be found for the present world tension and that world peace will be established. However, he favoured strengthening U.N. machinery to handle any new aggression.

Because Israel is not at peace, he said, she could not, unlike other nations, offer force to help the U.N. resist aggression. He added that the possibility of earmarking a token force is not a serious proposition.

Israel May Get Large Credit From Japan

TOKYO, Wednesday (UP).—A \$20,000,000 credit loan to Israel by the Japanese Export Bank is under negotiation with "good prospects of success," Mr. Shaul Eisenberg, adviser to the Israeli economic mission here, and himself a prominent businessman living in Japan, said yesterday.

The credits, which will be the first of their kind granted to any foreign nation by Japan since the war, will permit Israel to buy industrial products here on a five-year repayment plan. Mr. Eisenberg said that "Israel's credit is good in Japan. There are some technical details that will take time to iron out, but Dr. Izhak Benzer and Mr. Max Tal have won the cooperation of Japanese businessmen and government officials, as well as of the occupation authorities."

Apart from the loan negotiations, Mr. Eisenberg said his own firm has accepted an Israel letter of credit for \$217,000 for copper wire and brass rods, to be delivered in three months.

Dr. Benzer, of the Israel Finance Ministry, and Mr. Tal, of the Export-Import Corporation, have been in Tokyo since September 15. They want to purchase trucks, buses, ships, rolling stock, power plants and a sugar plant.

Bank To Be Recognized

The mission's visit to Japan was the result of a trip made by Mr. Eisenberg to Israel last spring, when he convinced the Israeli government that Japan could deliver what the young republic needed. Mr. Eisenberg, who came to Japan as a penniless refugee in 1939, rose to the presidency of his own international import-export firm, which today handles a sizable part of Japan's foreign trade.

Mr. Eisenberg said Japan's "loyal interest" will be straight from government to government either in a lump sum or on an item-by-item basis. He explained that the first step to pave the way for the credits is to have the national bank of Israel recognized in Japan, and to this end the Manufacturers' Trust Company of New York will give the necessary recommendations to the Japanese government.

Once the national bank is recognized as the guarantor of the loan, credits will be opened in the Israeli government's name with the Japanese Export Bank.

President In Jerusalem

The President and Mrs. Weizmann arrived in Jerusalem yesterday for their first extended visit. They will spend about two weeks vacationing in the capital.

The main purpose of the President's visit is to enjoy a "change of climate," it was said. The President is accompanied by his physician Dr. Joel of Rehovot and his secretary, Mr. Y. Kishit.

Atom Weapons Ready for Use

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuters).—Atomic weapons can now be used for tactical warfare and atom bombs can be occupied by troops in "a reasonably short time," according to the chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Gordon Dean's testimony, given to a House of Representatives Appropriations Committee behind closed doors last week, was made available today. He said the production of atom bombs "is going up at a very substantial rate."

DE RIDDER IN AMMAN

Col. Ridder de Ridder, the U.N. Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, was received by the Jordan Premier in Amman earlier this week to discuss Commission matters. "A-Diffa" reported.

British Give Up World's Largest Oil Refinery

Persian Debacle Hits U.K. Prestige

By George Lichtheim
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Wednesday.—A demand for a full-scale Parliamentary inquiry on the Persian debacle is raised today by the "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial which declares that the responsibility falls not merely upon the Labour cabinet but upon the Foreign Office, the Treasury, and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The Government is blamed for having displayed a complete lack of policy, but congratulated on having at least got out without bloodshed. The "Times," which has hitherto supported the official line, now admits that the game is lost.

Official threats of blockade or economic sanctions are not taken seriously here. As the "Guardian's" diplomatic correspondent points out, it may be difficult to avoid the charge of piracy if British vessels intercept tankers on the high seas in pursuance of a policy of preventing Persia from selling oil to other countries.

Neither the Security Council nor the Hague Court are likely to sanction such steps, and this latest threat is in fact as hollow as all its predecessors.

The full extent of the Persian disaster is currently masked by the election campaign, since the Conservatives are naturally putting the whole blame on the Cabinet. The public is thereby shielded from the disturbing realization that it is not the feeble Labour government but British diplomacy as a whole whose prestige has suffered a staggering blow in America.

It is accepted in well-informed circles here that the consequences will be felt in the forthcoming talks in Ankara, which will decide the position of Turkey in the Middle Eastern defence scheme.

No Churchill Pledge To Form Coalition

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters).—Mr. Churchill had not intended in his speech at Liverpool to suggest that if returned to power he would undertake to form a coalition government, Conservative Party quarters said last night.

A Conservative spokesman added last night that Mr. Churchill had consistently made it clear that he would not agree to a coalition with the Socialists. This, however, did not rule out the possibility that he might invite a non-political figure or perhaps a Liberal to join in a Government of which he was head, he said.

Morrison Defends Policy on Persia

SCARBOROUGH, Wednesday (Reuters).—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, challenged Mr. Churchill today to say whether in his judgment Britain should have gone to war with Persia over the oil dispute.

"Let him answer that!" Mr. Morrison said, addressing the closing session of the Labour Party annual conference here.

The Foreign Secretary declared: "We are ready to stand up for British rights. But we believe that patience is wise, that skill in negotiation is better than making war, and that the U.N. is better than a precipitate and bad-tempered resort to war."

Departure Without Incident

ABADAN, Wednesday.—The British pulled out of Abadan today to leave Persia in full possession of the world's largest oil refinery. Its rails jammed with some 375 oil workers, and with the band playing "Ship Ahoy," the cruiser Mauritius slowly steamed up the Shatt-el-Arab river toward Basra, escorted by five sea-going tugs.

Mossadeq to Leave For U.S. on Sunday

TEHRAN, Wednesday (AP).—Prime Minister Mossadeq will leave Tehran on Sunday for New York to present Persia's case to the Security Council. It was officially announced here today.

Dr. Mossadeq will be accompanied by his son Gholam, who is his personal physician. The spokesman said the ailing aged Premier will stay in hospital while in New York.

Earlier today Persia complained to Turkey against her support of Britain in the Security Council. Bagher Kazemli, Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, made the protest to Turkish Ambassador Ali Turk Gaido, saying that the Turkish attitude was "contrary to what the Persian government and people expected."

Meanwhile, U.P. reports from New York that the U.S. is holding in abeyance its new compromise move in the oil issue until Dr. Mossadeq appears before the Security Council.

Otherwise, it was known, the U.S. favours some form of mediation, possibly through a Security Council-appointed mediator.

The prevailing view at the U.N. was that the only Western hope is to make a new attempt at a negotiated settlement. In any case, they thought, only a mild U.N. resolution initiating some sort of mediation move and acceptable to both sides stood any chance of slipping by the threat of a Soviet veto.

British, however, has taken little pains to conceal her disappointment that the U.S. had not backed her or taken a firmer stand.

Fighting Flares Up in Korea

TOKYO, Wednesday (UP).—A partial news blackout descended over the fighting in Korea today as U.N. forces blasted Communist troops with hundreds of big guns and drove ahead at least two armoured formations.

Two-thirds of the Korean battlefield was aflame as the 8th Army lashed at fiercely resisting Communists and the latter poured supplies into front-line areas in pre-offensive proportions. A two-pronged tank-led Allied assault west of Chonwon on the western front stalled until infantrymen burned the defenders out with deadly flame-throwers.

On the eastern sector of the central front, near "Heartbreak Ridge," another Allied task force was driven back by heavy artillery and mortar fire when it tried to probe into one of the Communists' strongest defence areas.

Before the imposition of the news blackout, fighting was reported all across the front from the Yoncheon area to Kumsong on the east coast. The intensity of the fighting increased late Tuesday night when massed Allied artillery battalions opened up with one of the heaviest barrages of the war.

General Omar Bradley, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, left Tokyo today after a six-day visit that included a two-day tour of the Korean battlefield.

Shortly before his departure for Washington he conferred with senior U.S. military leaders and said that the U.S. military's only comment was "it was a very interesting trip—very helpful to us."

Liberals 'Independent'

The Liberal Party announced today that it would remain an independent central party and "support the more reasonable elements in both the Labour and Conservative parties."

The British Communist Party announced today it was running only 12 candidates in this month's general election instead of the 25 already announced.

The decision was taken to "prevent the return to power of a Tory (Conservative) government, promote the utmost unity of the Labour movement, and strengthen the forces of peace," the Party said.

In the general election in February last year one hundred Communist stood for election. All were defeated.

McGhee Outlines U.S. Oil Policy

OKLAHOMA CITY, Wednesday (Reuters).—A high State Department official today called for the "orderly negotiation and arbitration through established machinery" of disputes over Middle Eastern oil contracts.

Mr. George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, did not refer by name to the Persian oil controversy, but made a five-point statement to a meeting of leading oil engineers here of the "main lines of our national policy" regarding the "oil problem in the Middle East." They were:

- The development of good relationships between the oil companies and Middle Eastern Governments to ensure stability;
- A fifty-fifty sharing of profits between companies and Governments;
- The same terms for each Middle Eastern country to prevent jealousy;
- The scrupulous observance of contracts and the orderly negotiation and arbitration of disputes over them;
- The largest possible contribution to the real welfare of the people of the states in the Middle Eastern area.

Mr. McGhee said that the U.S. was not interested in "independent" revolutions which might only cause grave Titoist difficulties at a later date. So the feudal families and traditional parties will have to muddle through: signing peace appeals and attacking the Huleh from time to time in order to divert popular discontent.

There was a possible loophole in the last Progressive's message that some observers thought might turn the tables. They specifically said that their proposals provided for a trade and industry portfolio with authority over rationing and controls, but excluding food. The General Zionists did not exclude food in the outgoing government. The Trade and Industry Ministry did not control food supplies but when Mr. Bernstein was Minister in the Provisional Government his authority included food control.

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The Foreign Minister said that to his knowledge no state had attempted to send a tank through the Suez Canal to test Egypt's attitude toward the Security Council order lifting the anti-Israel restrictions. He pointed out that the Mufti's railway was working at considerably less than capacity, and that, at capacity production, oil could be exported.

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Social & Personal

Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett has sent greetings to Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the Chinese People's Republic, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Republic.

Mr. Michael Harpell, former Tel Aviv District Attorney, assumed his new duties as Judge of the District Court yesterday following a reception in his honor given by the President of the District Court, Dr. Nathan Bar Zakai, and attended by colleagues of the Bench and members of the Bar. Mr. Harpell is replacing Judge S. Glusman, who will join the faculty of the Hebrew University. The new Tel Aviv District Attorney will be Mr. A. Gornitzky.

Mr. Eliezer Dvorn, Consul in Zurich, has returned on leave.

Mr. M. Bar-Tal and Mr. R. Shohar, of the Ministry of Education, left by air for the U.S. yesterday morning. Mr. Shohar will study adult education systems and Mr. Bar-Tal will study American trade unions. They will remain in the U.S. for three months.

Mr. Harry Sabat, Assistant to the Director of the Government Press Division, has been seconded to the Jewish Agency for a period of two years. Mr. Sabat will leave shortly for England to take up his new post as Director of PATWA (Professional and Technical Workers' Alliance) for the British Isles and Scandinavia.

Mr. Colin Legum has arrived in Israel on a short visit after an extensive tour of South and East Africa.

Dr. Philip A. Lief, of the Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases in New York, will speak on "New Conceptions in the Use of Hypnotism and Analgesics" at 7:45 this evening at the Hebrew University - Hadassah Medical School in Jerusalem.

Dr. Henry S. Bloch, Director of the Fiscal Department of the U.N. in New York, will speak in English on "The Economic Function of Government in New States" at Terra Sancta College in Jerusalem at 8:30 p.m. on Sunday.

BAR MITZVAH
Mimi and Reif Meyersohn will be at home at 18 Rehov Herzl, Rehov, Jerusalem, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday, October 13, on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Dan. This is the only invitation.

OLDEST TEACHER IN TEL AVIV DIES
TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The funeral took place here today of Mr. Mordecai Ezrachi, 90, the oldest teacher in the city. Mr. Ezrachi died on Sunday night.

As the funeral procession wound its way to the Old Cemetery, it stopped outside Trausman's House in Rehov Trausman where a eulogy was delivered by Dr. Baruch Ben Yehuda, Director General of the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Ezrachi, who was born in Russia, came to Palestine in 1887. He is survived by two sons, one of them, Yair Ezrachi, the violinist, and a daughter.

New Right-Wing Party Looms in Japan
TOKYO, Wednesday (Reuters).—Negotiations for a new Japanese right-wing party are being attempted and, if successful, will mean a new threat to Premier Yoshida's strong Liberal Party.

If formed, the new party will be a coalition of the People's Democratic Party—the country's second largest conservative alignment—and a group of right-wing politicians recently freed of purge restrictions.

The right-wing politicians, including several veteran pre-war and war-time leaders, have banded together and call themselves members of the Shine Club.

U.S. Gov't Leaders May State Incomes
WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuters).—President Truman asked Congress recently to require its members and all high government officials—including generals, admirals and judges—to give a public accounting each year of their total income.

President Truman said such legislation would help to prevent "improper conduct" and "unfounded suspicions." In a message sent to Congress during a Senate inquiry into charges of political influence in Government loans, the President said:

"In operations as large as those of our government today, with so much depending on official action in the Congress and in the executive agencies, there are bound to be attempts by private citizens or special interests or groups to gain their end by illegal or improper means."

The President's own party chairman, Mr. William M. Boyle, was before the Senate's investigating sub-committee today.

East Germany Has Obligations to Jews

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Chancellor Adenauer's declaration and Israel reaction was again the subject of considerable press comment, with "Haber" (General Zionist) emphasizing East German responsibility in the matter of Jewish restitution. According to Mapai and the Communists, says the paper, the East Germans because they have a Communist government, apparently have no obligations towards the Jewish people.

Israel's demand for reparations from East Germany are a violation of "neutrality" proposed by the pro-Communists, the paper says. The only aim of the current demand of the local Communists for "neutrality" is to conceal their support for Eastern Germany, the paper asserts.

According to "Kot Ha'am" (Communist), the "fight for peace" constitutes East Germany's restitution to the Jews. The paper said that Israel's reference to East German reparations is a "threadbare pretext" for establishing military contact with neo-Nazism in order to collaborate in the "common struggle" against Communism.

"Hatzofe" (Mishra) takes a critical view of Adenauer's "voluntary" offer, adding that Israel's account with Germany will not be settled by money. Mapai's attempts to form a "narrow" coalition with the religious parties is the object of sharp criticism by "Ha'aretz" (Independent). It cites the experience of the First Knesset to support its view that such a coalition cannot long endure. Both Mapai and the State as a whole must suffer from such a Government, "Ha'aretz" maintains, adding that Mapai would certainly lose an election following another Government crisis.

"I Would Also Try To Escape", Says Judge
TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITIM).—"I would be imprisoned at the juvenile delinquents prison in Rishon Le Zion, I would also try to escape," District Court Judge S. Kassin said here on Sunday in the trial of two 17-year old youths charged with theft and burglaries in Rishon Le Zion.

Judge Kassin's remark was in reply to the prosecutor's statement that the boys would escape if they were sentenced to imprisonment in the delinquents prison. The youths, who appeared without an attorney, told the court that they had previously been sentenced to a year-and-a-half imprisonment for similar offenses, but now wanted to mend their ways.

After finding the accused guilty, the Judge decided to withhold sentence until next week by which time he hoped to speak to the parents of the two accused and to the probation officer.

PRESIDENT OF JORDAN BAR ASSOCIATION
Abdul Latif Bey Salah, a Nabulus lawyer, was re-elected President of the Jordan Bar Association earlier this week. "Falastin" reported. Advocates from Arab Palestine and Jordan participated in the elections, it was said.

ON THE AIR
JERUSALEM: 601 M.; HAIFA: 540 M.; TEL AVIV: 643, 53.5 & 332 M.
NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 4.30 and 10.30 p.m.; English: 7 and 10.30 p.m.; Arabic: 7 and 10.30 p.m.; Russian: 7 and 10.30 p.m.; French: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Persian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Spanish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Italian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; German: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Dutch: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Portuguese: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Greek: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Turkish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Polish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Czech: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovak: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Hungarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Romanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Bulgarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Serbian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Croatian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovenian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Macedonian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Albanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Greek: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Turkish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Polish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Czech: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovak: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Hungarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Romanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Bulgarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Serbian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Croatian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovenian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Macedonian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Albanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Greek: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Turkish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Polish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Czech: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovak: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Hungarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Romanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Bulgarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Serbian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Croatian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovenian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Macedonian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Albanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Greek: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Turkish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Polish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Czech: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovak: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; 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Slovenian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Macedonian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Albanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Greek: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Turkish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Polish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Czech: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovak: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Hungarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Romanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Bulgarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Serbian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Croatian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovenian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Macedonian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Albanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Greek: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Turkish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Polish: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Czech: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovak: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Hungarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Romanian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Bulgarian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Serbian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Croatian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Slovenian: 7 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; 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Thursday, October 4, 1951
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IN the present crisis over the formation of the government, the Israel Labour Party, as the most successful in the poll on July 30, is paying a double toll — the price of being strong and the price of not being strong enough.

END OF IMPASSE?

Mapai in polling thirty-seven per cent, more than double that of the General Zionists as the next largest party, has had imposed on it the duty of rallying the necessary forces in the Knesset for a working coalition. To do this effectively, and in accordance with its declared policy, it should be strong enough to attract the other parties, large or small, and in the commonly shared knowledge that in the last resort Mapai could do without all or any of them.

Unfortunately for Mapai, unfortunately also for the cause of government stability, the plain arithmetic is that Mapai is not in position to form a government either by itself or on its terms. The unnamable result is that where the other parties, or at least some of them, would have accepted the terms of cooperation if Mapai had polled fifty per cent of the vote, they are in position to lay down their own terms because it had polled considerably less.

The impasse is not a clash of wills but a conflict over principle. The General Zionists are not unreasonably determined that their influence in the new government should correspond to not less than half of their strength, numerically half that of Mapai. The Hapoel Hamizrachi are bargaining that they should be taken into account, their own estimate of their strength rising or falling as the chances for a coalition without them emerge or recede. The lesser parties are much in the same position, except for the Progressives to whom has fallen the unenviable task of mediating between Mapai and the General Zionists, and who are committed to as broad a coalition as is still possible after the defection of Mapai.

What is not generally appreciated is that basic principles, and these to the honour of all concerned are the crux of the matter, are not divisible. If they were, it might be possible to have a coalition based on collective responsibility yet following two parallel if not opposing lines in economics. It might then be possible to have even more than two lines; say, Hapoel Hamizrachi's way superimposed on that of the Labour line. As split-policy is no more endurable than split-personality, and as principles remain indivisible, it is for Mapai, whose dilemma is in its insufficient strength, to guard against a government line that is mutually exclusive, and to come to terms with the party or parties representing the best prospects, in discouraging enough conditions, of preserving as much as possible of the irreducible minimum for which nearly 70 per cent of the nation voted.

It is a vexatious dilemma, and more than two months of negotiations have only brought the country nearer a universal desire to end the paralyzing impasse. The main difficulty of reconciling the irreconcilable remains. There has been no lack of goodwill. There have been, and are, psychological blocks having their roots deep in the approach of our political parties to the best way of life. Only true democracy brings out these blocks and this approach. For this, at least, Israel has reason to be grateful, however onerous the procedure, however capricious the result. Today it will be known that, as in the case of Mapai, the unbridgeable between the General Zionists and Mapai remains unbridged; and Mapai for as long as it retains the President's mandate, will be driven to look for other partners in order to discharge it.

Alleged Czechoslovak Spy Ring in Austria

SALEZBURG, Wednesday (AP). — The U.S. announced tonight the arrest of an alleged Czechoslovak spy ring operating against U.S. forces in Austria and Germany.

An army spokesman said the investigation and verification of evidence was far from complete. At this point it is difficult to say how big the ring actually is or where the investigations will lead. It was indicated, however, that at least 30 people were involved.

War Games Supplies Crowd E. Germany

By ERNEST LEISER

FRANKFURT, Germany.

RUSSIA is presently pouring military supplies and heavy equipment into the Soviet zone of Germany at the greatest rate since the war, the West's intelligence sources report.

United States analysts have indicated development centers at this development. Most of the supplies and equipment appear to be for use in the current Russian Army maneuvers in East Germany with more than 250,000 Soviet troops engaged in their biggest post-war exercises.

However, it is noted that the present "buildup" gives the Soviets a markedly greater striking potential here. The heavy armored equipment which has been unloaded in East German ports on the Baltic Sea may be used for purposes of maneuver, not, it could be used for offensive purposes in the future equally well.

This sudden and rapid increase in military rolling stock, ammunition and other supplies has coincided with substantial Soviet troop reinforcements here. The Russians have not increased the number of divisions stationed in East Germany, Austria and along their Polish "lines of communication." However, all divisions have been "beefed up" heavily and are well above the Soviet's normal numbers—in wartime. Thus, though there are still the same 23 or 24 divisions, there are nearly 25 per cent more Soviet soldiers—some 400,000 in all—now stationed in the East German zone.

"Cause for Worry"

Western intelligence experts still hope that following the maneuvers, the Soviet forces will assume their normal dispositions for the winter, and that both men and material will be returned to the Soviet Union as in the past. Until and unless that is done, however, they feel there is more cause for worry — and more reason to keep a very sharp eye on Soviet political tactics — than there has been in many months.

Some basis for reassurance is found in the fact that much of the equipment being shipped in through the Baltic Sea ports is of World War II vintage. The number of heavy

Josef Stalin III tanks, for instance, has been fairly small; most of the tanks have been the medium T-34s. Should the Soviets really be planning an attack in the near future, some experts argue, they would be bringing in their best armour.

However, other analysts caution that the T-34 still looks well against most of the West's tanks which, in by far the greatest numbers, are also still of World War II type and that the Soviets may not feel it necessary to bring up their most powerful weapons to the "front."

Another theory — and there is admittedly no hard fact yet on which to base it — is that the Soviets intend to turn the newly-arriving equipment over to the East German Army units when those units are expanded beyond their present 53,000-man nucleus to an expected 400,000 soldiers as the Soviet reply to the West's plans for arming Western Germany.

Some tanks and artillery have already been issued to these "Beretschaften" (preparation units), but a recently-published British intelligence report noted that they were still short of heavy equipment.

Supply Ports

Coincident with the increase in supplies, the Soviet and German Communist authorities have been working day and night to increase the port capacities of Rostock, Wismar and Stralsund on the Baltic seacoast of Eastern Germany. This is believed especially significant by Western military men in view of the fact that these ports would be major sources of supply for the Soviet forces in Germany in the event of an attack. Although the Soviets have reportedly overcome the obstacle of shipping material by rail from the wide-gauge tracks of the Soviet Union to the standard gauge of East German railroads (apparently by putting adjustable axles on locomotives and some freight cars) the Baltic still would be used more than the overland routes, it is believed.

Western intelligence sources also note that the Russian military engineers have been hard at work to improve the north-south rail arteries coming down from the Baltic sea ports to communication centers in the East zone. (ONA)

SCENE OF NEW YEAR TRAGEDY

The collapsed building in Rehov Shimon in the Bokeran Quarter of Jerusalem, in which four people were killed on Tuesday morning. Photo: Schlesinger



The collapsed building in Rehov Shimon in the Bokeran Quarter of Jerusalem, in which four people were killed on Tuesday morning. Photo: Schlesinger

Readers' Letters

VETERANS' CARS

To the Editor of The Post

Sir, — The possession and running of a private car in Israel entails with it payment of a licence fee, often amounting to ten times the fee paid last year. This new fee was originally meant as a luxury tax on the use of private cars by people for their own comfort. I hardly thought, at the time, that I should have to pay this exorbitant tax too, considering that my car is an absolute necessity, since I am a disabled veteran (above knee amputee) — 60 per cent disability.

All my appeals to competent authorities were of no avail. It took the Controller of Road Transport five months to reply to my letter, and six months have elapsed since he informed me that the matter was "under consideration."

Whatever the purpose of these increased licence fees may have been, I take this opportunity to express my protest against imposition of a luxury tax on the use of cars by disabled veterans of Israel's War of Liberation.

Yours, etc.,
JULIAN Y. GOTT

Haifa, September 29.

SAFAD HOSPITAL

To the Editor of The Post

Sir, — The news item "Safad given Long Lease on Hospital" in your issue of September 9 might give the erroneous impression that the Hadassah Medical Organization is closing down its Tuberculosis Hospital in Safad. Hadassah is, in fact, expanding its Hospital in Safad and substantially increasing the number of beds there. Since the present hospital buildings are too small for the realization of this expansion programme, Hadassah decided to transfer its Safad Hospital to a nearby group of buildings (which were obtained for this purpose with the assistance of the Government) and has already spent more than IL100,000 in preparing them to house the enlarged Tuberculosis Hospital. The building work is now nearing completion and at the beginning of October the Hadassah Tuberculosis Hospital in Safad will be transferred to the new buildings, which are being furnished with the finest modern equipment.

Yours, etc.,
K. J. MANN, M.D.
Acting Director, Hadassah Medical Organization

(The item referred to by Dr. Mann reported only the transfer of the building formerly used by Hadassah to the Safad Municipality and did not refer to Hadassah's own plans — Ed. J.P.)

ANIMALS MURDERED

To the Editor of The Post

Sir, — I was awakened a few days ago by blood curdling cries of an animal, unmistakably in pain. Despite my haste I was to late to do any good—the young hero who had brutally put a dog to death, refused to show himself, for fear of being recognized. Added to this, the animal's corpse was left to rot in a residential street.

This incident might not have been worth recording but for the lack of feeling for animal life in this country which is brought to one's notice daily.

If destruction of domestic animals is required, application should be made to the Municipality.

Yours, etc.,
RHODA TRAUB
Jerusalem, Sept. 27.

I am interested in a boy pen friend, about 12 years old. I am interested in sports and photography.

East Towler, Jimbour, via Dalby, Queensland, Australia.

ORGANIZED TRIPS TO PARIS

The drawing of the lottery for those registered for the above trips will take place on Friday, October 5, 1951 at 9 a.m. at the offices of Shoham Sherutey Hayam Ltd., 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

All persons registered for the above trips are invited to be present at the drawing.

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MY MISSION IN ISRAEL (IX)

Concern Over P.C.C.'s Failure

And I have heard the voice of thy words, saying, I am clean, without transgression; I am innocent, neither is there iniquity in me. Behold, I will answer thee, in this thou art not just: Job 23:8-9, 12

As the spring were on, my fears had deepened that the State Department's insistence on general principles concerning boundaries and refugees — principles which were wholly unacceptable to Israel — and the failure of the PCC could not but eventually lead to some drastic result. I was, however, taken by surprise when it came. My diary for Sunday, May 28, 1949, records the incident:

Working quietly at home when interrupted by Ford with top-secret cable. Worse than my fears! A very strong note to be presented at the earliest in the name of the President to Ben Gurion. It expressed deep disappointment at the failure of Eytan at Lausanne to make any of the desired concessions on refugees or boundaries; interpreted Israel's attitude as dangerous to peace, and as indicating disregard of the U.N. General Assembly resolutions of November 29, 1947 (partition and frontiers), and December 11, 1948 (refugees and internationalization of Jerusalem); reaffirmed insistence that territorial compensation should be made for territory taken in excess of November 29th and that tangible refugee concessions should be made now as essential preliminary to any prospect for general settlement. The "operative" part of the note was the implied threat that the U.S. would reconsider its attitude toward Israel.

P.M.'s Reply

Went immediately afterward with Ford to Hakirya, and explained to Esther Hertz (of the Foreign Ministry) the urgency of an appointment with Ben Gurion. This was fixed for three-thirty and we sent off an urgent telegram to the Department notifying them — as requested — of the conference time.

Ford and I met Sharett as we were going in to B.G.'s residence. Immediately the four of us were together in B.G.'s tiny study. Without preliminaries, I handed over a copy of a detailed paraphrase of the note, explaining merely when the original had reached us and in what form. Sharett then slowly read the paraphrase out loud. At the conclusion, B.C. said shortly, "This will have to be answered. It is very serious and very stiff." Then he made a brief statement of his first reactions — "on the record" — but not a substitute for a detailed written reply to follow.

In effect, B.G. said, the note was unrealistic and unjust. It ignored the facts that the partition resolution was no longer applicable since its basic conditions had been destroyed by Arab aggression which the Jews successfully resisted. And to whom was territorial compensation to be made? As to refugees, B.G. reiterated earlier statements that until there is peace there can be no return in any number. "How can we permit potential enemies to come back so long as Arab States openly threaten a new war of destruction? To whom should we turn if Israel were

By James G. McDonald

Concern Over P.C.C.'s Failure

States Government for the problems and anxieties facing Israel.

Washington Cooler

The Department's counter-reply took a long time coming. There was apparently indecision and much heart-searching in Washington. Cool heads won the day. Our note abandoned completely the stern tone of its predecessor. It was far from apology, or from complete agreement with the Israelis. It disagreed that Israel's admission to the United Nations had been a token of the world community's approval of Israel's good faith. It denied that Israel's mass immigration was a reason for holding up the return of refugees. It insisted that Israel, too, was trying to have it both ways — invoking the partition resolution when it was suitable and denying its validity when it was not. Nonetheless, it was a note. The United States was appreciative of Israel's friendship for the United States Government and people and its actions were motivated by a genuine concern for peace and stability in the Middle East and by a friendly interest in the future welfare of Israel.

PCC Impatient

What had determined the sending of just such a note at this time? Later, one of the Israelis suggested that it was inspired by Elbridge, impatient over the PCC's failure and hopeful that a bludgeon would do the trick. My own view was not so simple. Probably all the members of the PCC had become impatient; their months of labour had yielded nothing. The Arab States would not negotiate for peace directly or indirectly with Israel. Israel welcomed the Commission's suggestion of peace negotiations but persistently refused to make preliminary concessions either on frontiers or on refugees. The log jam was completed. Which was the key log? At what point should United States influence be exerted to break the jam?

I suspect that the Department, alarmed by the futile efforts of the PCC, had decided that Israel's refusal to yield any of the fruits of its military victory was this key log; if it could be loosened the Arab obstacles to peace could be more easily dislodged. The American purpose was peace; but our move to attain it left the Israeli key log stubbornly in place, the jam unbroken.

When the Israeli reply came, it was four pages of cogent argumentation, a brilliant restatement of their case. The note ended by reasserting the Government's regard for the friendship of the Government and people of the United States as an asset of Israel's foreign relations, and which none was higher in value; and it expressed the hope that its reply would restore the sympathetic understanding of the United

This is the ninth of a series of reports from the book of memoirs by Mr. McDonald and is a continuation of Chapter 18. The final installment will appear on Sunday.

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